PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

REMARKABLE DEBATE IN THE ENGLISH PAR-LIAMENT ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS-A SET-TLEMENT IN THE AMERICAN SENSE STRONG-LY URGED BY THE LIBERAL MEMBERS-SPEECHES BY LORD STANLEY AND MR. GLAD-

I.ONDON, Saturday Night, March 7, 1868, 1Mr. Cyrus W. Field presents his compliments to Mr. Simoston, and sends with this by the telegraph for the New-York Associated Press the speeches which he heard last evening in the House of Commons, by Bhaw Lefevre, Lord Stanley, Mr. Forster, Mr. Mill and Mr. Gladstone on the Alabama claims.]

In the House In the House of Commons, on Friday night, on the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in rising to call attention to the failure of negotiations with the United States Government for arbitration of the Alabama claims, said, that is bringing forward this important subject, he trusted it would not be supposed that he desired to take a course which would embarrass the future negotiations of the noble Lord, the Foreign Secretary, in his diplomatic correspondence with the Government of the United | age. Unfortunately they were never brought before States, or which would add to the complications a criminal tribunal; and it was, perhaps, on account already existing between the United States and this of their immunity that other similar attempts were country. It seemed to him, and to others, however, that some good might arise from the discussion of the subject if it were conducted with candor and a due sense of responsibility. He would not ask the House to follow him through a long statement, but there were certain facts and dates with which he must trouble the Honse. The earnest cause of complaint on the part of the United States Government arose out of Her Majesty's Proclamation of Neutrality, which was issued May 12, 1861, on the advice of the law officers of the Crown. The fall of Fort Sumter took place on the 14th of April, and was generally considered to be the commencement of the givil war. Long before that, however, seven of the Confederate States had made great preparations for war, and had virtually separated from the Northern States. The fall of Fort Sumter was followed two days afterward by the Proclamation of President Lincoln, calling out seventy-five thousand men. That was followed by a proclamation from the Confederate States calling out thirty-thousand men, and inviting privateers to apply for letters of marque. The next day President Lincoln proclaimed the blockade of the Southern coast, and announced his intention to treat the crews of the privateers as pirates. These facts reached this country on the third of May, and on the fourth they were published in The Times, although it was not till the tenth that an official copy reached the Foreign Office. On the sixth of May Her Majesty's Government announced in this House that they should recognize the South as belligerents; and on the 13th of May, as he had stated, the Proclamation of Neutrality was issued by the Government. The actual blockade was enforced by the North along the coast by the end of April, and from that day forward there were in the Prize Courts numerous cases of English vessels captured during the blockade, and of vessels of the Southern States captured on the high secs. It was not until some time afterward that the Southern flag made its appearance. It was the custom of the American Government to talk as if all the vessels which carried the Confederate flag had their origin in this country, but there were four cases of Comederate men-of-war, or privateers, which sailed from Southern ports before any one was built left their ports. Of these six vessels, four in this country. The first, it is believed, was a vessel called the Sumter, which escaped from New-Orleans, and which, after capturing several upward of two hundred merchant vessels with carprizes off Cuba, put into Trinity on the goes valued at about three millions pounds. A con-29th of July, 1861. That was the first instance in which the Confederate flag had been recognized by the Government of this country. Another vessel, the Nashville, also duly commissioned in a Southern port, afterward sailed on a cruise of destruction, and put into English ports at various times. It was made of a vessel being built and equipped in our with the North. They also raised a considerable loan | flag, fell to about one-third of what it was before out of the proceeds of which these vessels were to be | while that under our flag doubled. This, perhaps paid for. In due course, the Oreta, or Florida, was not unnaturally, raised a suspicion in the minds completed by Messrs. Miller & Co. of Liverpool. The American Minister having made a complaint in respect of this vessel, inquiries were made, and the Collector of Customs, a gentleman who seemed on all pecasions to have been easily misled, asserted his belief that she was intended for the Italian Government. She cleared for Palermo, but she sailed direct for Nassau, there underwent some judicial investigation; there obtained a portion of her armanent, and ran the blockade into Mobile, whence, in due time, she sailed as a vessel of war, burning and destroying every Federal vessel she fell in with. In his complaints of the doings of that vessel Mr. Adams pointed out that another vessel was being built in the Messrs. Laird's yard, also for the Confederates. The Collector of Customs, on being consulted about that vessel, reported that she was obviously intended for war purposes, that her owners did not deny it, but that they refused to say for whom. On the 21st of July, 1862, affidavits were obtained by the American Consul throwing light upon her intentions. Among these was one from Passmore, who stated that he had been told by Capt. Bullock, who engaged him, that the vessel was intended to fight the North. These affidavits the next day, the 22d, were also sent to the Foreign Office by Mr. Adams, and on the 23d the Solicitor to the American Government, Mr. Syramey, on calling at the Foreign Office, was informed by Mr. Layard that the papers had been sent on the 23d to the Law Officers. The honorable and learned member for Richmond, Sir R. Palmer, then Attorney-General, had on a previous occasion told them that they only reached him on the 28th. During that interval they appear to have been left with the Queen's Advocate, who, according to the routine of the office, would have given his opinion, and sent them on to the Attorney-General. Unfortunately, at that very moment, the then Queen's Advocate was suffering from a severe malady, from which it was to be feared he never would recover; and the result was that long delay. That fact hitherto had not been stated in this House chiefly through the kind reserve of the honorable and learned member for Richmond; but as in a conversation between Lord Russell and Mr. Adams, reported in the American official correspondence, the delay was attributed to that cause : and, as it was well known in the States, there was no longer any reason for that reserve. On the Esth the papers reached the Attorney-General, who at once gave his opinion, and orders were sent the next day to stop the vessel. On the next day, unfortunately, before the order arrived, or was executed, the builders got wind of it, and the Alabama got away by stratagem, under the pretense of a trial trip, without a clearance, and with a party of ladies and music on board, but not without great suspicion of treachery. the cause of which he believed was freely spoken of of in Liverpool. She went to Port Lynas, near Beaumaris, where she received part of her crew, and then sailed to the Azores, where she was met by another vessel, from which she obtained the rest of her men and armament. When it was discovered that she had escuped, orders were sent to Queenstown and Nassau to detain her; but she avoided those ports, and when she put into a British port in Jamaica, she was received as a properly commissioned vessel of war. From that time to the end of her career she never put into a Southern port; but she frequently received hospitality, sometimes of a demonstrative character, in British ports. She burnt all her prizes which she constantly decoyed by flying

British colors. Her crew was for the most part

chance of the success of the South. Her function was not to fight, but to burn and destroy and run away. She was a kind of fire-brand, lighting the sea with bonfires of different merchant vessels. The damage she did was enormous. The like of such an enterprise had never before been known, and was scarcely possible until steam had given such a great advantage to such vessels over merchantmen, which were of the most part sailing vessels. The name of that vessel, her cruise, her bonfires, her English origin, and connection he regretted; and the cheers of the House he also regretted, when an honorable member boasted of his connection with her, and said he would rather be the builder of it than make the speeches which the honorable member from Rochdale had made. [Hear, hear.] All these had entered deep into the hearts of the American people, and had done untold mischief in raising ill-feeling between them and us. [Hear, hear.] He supposed there were few now who would not look upon all those who were connected with that vessel as among the greatest malefactors of the made-some successful, others not so. He need not recall to the memory of the House the case of the iron-clad rams, also built by the Messrs, Laird. The Government by that time had learned that if they followed the strict line they had pursued in the case of the Alabama, viz.: of insisting upon strict evidence to connect the vessel with the South and disregarding the surrounding circumstances of violent suspicion, the vessels would get away. In the case of the rams, the Government overstepped the line of the law and detained them, on their own responsibility, pending further inquiries. It would be recollected that Lord Cairns made a flerce attack upon the Government, and only failed by six votes in defeating them. Was there a member of this House, he wondered, who did not wish that the same course had been pursued in the case of the Alabama. Another vessel, called the Pampero, was also seized at Glasgow, and was condemned in the courts there. At the close of the war she was restored to her owners, who responded to that act of kindness by immediately rushing into another similar enterprise, and under the name of the Tornade that vessel had done her best to complicate our relations with Spain. Two other vessels, however, escaped without, as far as he could learn, any information or complaint having been made by the American Minister. They were the Georgia and the Sea King, afterward the Shenandoah. Both these vessels sailed by stealth from our ports, met other vessels, bringing gans and men to them, somewhere beyond our jurisdiction, and then started on the same errand as the Alabama. In the case of the last vessel, he should mention that a letter from the American minister at London to his own Government, showed that there was much to be said on the other side of the question as to the negligence of the American authorities. He complained in his letter that he was not yet informed of the whereabouts of the Federal cruisers; and said if he had been, he might have been able to stop the vessel, as he knew what was going on at Liverpool. The vessels he had named, constituted, for a long interval the craising force, he believed, of the Confederate navy, except, perhaps, two or three coasting privateers, or some floating batteries, which never

escaped from our ports. The damage done

by them was very great. They captured, or burnt;

siderable portion of that loss, however, fell upon English Insurance Companies. Another portion fell

in the same way, owing to the enhancement of the price of oil and other commodities destroyed. But the damage to the Americans was not measured only by the loss of these vessels; their commerce fled not until the following year that any complaint was | their flag; freights rose so high in consequence of the rate of insurance that their vessels could not get ports. In the course of the Winter of 1861-2, the Confederate Government sent over here a staff of aval officers with instructions to buy or build vee tells of war; they lost we gained. In two years the tells of war; they war they lost we gained. In two years the foreign commerce of America, carried under their mode of looking at American questions were not so unsupport. of the people in the North, that the shipbuilders and ship-owners of Liverpool were not even disinterested in the aid which they gave to the slave-owning South. Those only who had traveled in America since the war could, he believed, appreciate the harm which had been done by the cases which he mentioned, or the extent to which illfeeling had been roused in that country. At the same time he did not wish to exaggerate or alarm on this subject, for he did not think that war would ever arise out of the matter. He believed that it was the feeling and desire of most all classes in this country and in America to have this question brought to a proper, amicable conclusion, and the only question was how that best could be done, and what hould be the conditions of the arbitration. He would next refer to the manner in which diplomacy had dealt with it. The first matter was recognition of the belligerent rights of the Southerners, and Mr. Adams arrived in this country, which they must all regret, he would shortly quit, on the very day the Proclamation of Neutrality was issued. His first task appears to have been to communicate with Lord Russell, and he expressed regret that the British Government had decided to issue that proclamation, which at once raised the insurgent States into belligerents. Lord Russell replied that the proclamation was due to the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, and that in recognizing the insurgent States as belligereuts no opinion was expressed on the merits of the war. Mr. Adams, while stating his readiness to as sent to that view under other circumstan ces, intimated that the act appeared to be a little more rapid than the occasion actually called for. At a subsequent period Mr. Adams protested in conversation against the cours pursued: but in the diplomatic communications no official dispatch between the two countries referring to the fact of the protest was to be found until a very recent period, although in the letters from Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams there is abundant reference to this matter. Such was not the case in | was fought in 1861. Admitting that it was wrong for regard to the Confederate cruisers. No sooner was t known that the Alabama had escaped and was United States Government say that its case against burning American vessels than Mr. Adams made a claim against our Government for compensation for the damage. He founded his claim on the remisaness of our Government in permitting ber escape; but he said nothing of the question of recognition in connection with it. This was in November, 1863. Complaint was also made that we allowed this vessel to enter our ports, and that we did not amend our laws, when we found them defective in October. 1863. Further information having been received of the number of vessels burned by the cruisers, the eorespondence on that point was resumed; and in the course of that correspondence Mr. Adams for the first time offered arbitration to the British Government. But nothing was said about the recognition of belligerent rights, the complaint being confined solely to the remissness of the Government in not maintaining the neutarlity they professed, and in not putting the Foreign Enlistment act in force and thereby preventing those vessels

leaving British ports. On that occasion he did not

find that Lord Russell took notice of this offer of ar-

bitration. The noble lord simply met the claim of

Mr. Adams, and denied its justice. From that time

the claims lay dormant for nearly two years; and

when they were renewed in the case of the last ves-

first time brought forward. In the course of the cor-

claims made by Portugal in 1824, and

of arbitration, and observed that he could not consent to submit to the arbitration of any foreign Government the two points, whether the British Government had acted with due diligence in mnintaining the neutrality they had proclaimed, and whether the law officers of the Crown had properly interpreted the Foreign Enlistment act, neither of which questions could be submitted to a foreign arbitration with any regard to the dignity of this country. With this the correspondence closed for some period; but President Johnson, in his message to Congress in 1865, observed that the accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and expressed regret that Great Britain had declined arbi-

tration on the subject:

"The formal accordance of beliggrent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the system of neutrality pursued by the powers which made that concession, there was a marked difference. British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armaments, sailed from the ports of Great Britain to make war on the American commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the Insurgent States. These, once escaped from British ports, ever afterward entered them in any part of the world, torefit and to renew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and misery by the prelongation of a civil contest. It had, moreover, the effect, to a great extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and our commerce to every power whose subjects had created the necessity of such a change. The sneere desire for peace by which I am actuated, led me to approve the proposal already made, to submit the question which had thus arises between the countries to abitration. These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the Great Powers, and are so interwoven with the peace and interests of every one of them as to have insured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain declined the arbitraliment, Acc." tration on the subject:

The United States did not present the subject as an

impeachment of the good faith of a power which was professing the most friendly dispositions; but as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace of nations; and though pecuniary regaration to their injured citizens would have incidentally followed in a decision against Great Britain, such compensation was not their primary object. They had a higher motive. It was in the interests of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law. The ground on waich the British Minister rests his justification is, substantially, that the municipal law of a nation and the domestic interpretaon of that law are the measure of its duty as a neutral And I feel bound to declare my opinion before you, and sefore the world, that that justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations. At the same time, I do not advise any person to attempt redress by acts of legislation. In the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice. The papers to which he alluded were laid before the House in e Autumn of 1865. When Parliament met in 1868, Lord Derby stated in another place that he fully approved of the correspondence of Lord Russell, and of the arguments by which he had supported the cause of England in that House No objection was made to the course taken by their late Government, only one or two members having ventured to express incidentally their regret that arbitration had not been accepted. He himself, having a strong opinion on that point, had framed a motion early in the session of 1866, after consulting with a few who thought as he did; and, having done so, he went about to see how it would be met by other members of the House. He found that if the discussion came on it would chest so strong an expression of disapproval of arbitration that, PURCHASE OF THE TELEGRAPHS BY THE GOVafter consultation with his friends, and especially with the honorable member from Bradford, he thought it better not to progress with it, feeling confident that the subject must come on again at some future time; and in the mean time it was not wise to commit the House too strongly against it. If anything at that time seemed more improbable than even household suffrage coming from a conservative government, It was that they would offer arbitration for the settlement of the Alabama Claims. (A laugh.) Their whole attitude in their speeches during the war seemed to render it im possible. But it seemed that office brought with it hostility of certain parties in this country to the Federa cause was due mainly to a dread of its institutions, to an ustinct that in the success of the North was involved the success of popular government. It was the homage paid to the force of American institutions. On the success of the North there followed an immediate necessity for an advance toward democracy here, and it was only right that it should be accompanied by a very different tons toward America. He had no desire to taunt the honorable members with either one change or the other. He rejoiced in both. They were both equally beneficial to the country as to the honorable members opposite; but it was right that, in estimating our present ition, we should bear this change in mind. The first symptom of this change was to be found recorded in Mr. Adams's account of his first interview with the new Foreign Minister. Mr. Adams writing to Mr. Seward July 12, 1866, speaking of this first interview with Lord Stanley, says, " His Lordslep, welcoming me, remarked that he presumed his sentiments loward the United States had been long well known to me." (Thestelegraph wires were interrupted at this point. The remainder he report is from the briefer abstract telegraphed of Saturday high.)

Lord Stanley then took the floor. He praised the pacific tone of the oration of Mr. Lefevre and varmly complimented Mr. Adams for the concilia tory spirit he had displayed in the subject under dis cussion. He said we could not make indiscriminate concessions, but we could learn the right of the case. There never was a case where there was more need to understand the points. Much allowance was to be made for the feelings of the United States. Great Britain in the same case (with five hundred millions of debt contracted through a civil war, in which a million lives had been lost), might appreciate the case better than mere lookers on only. He thought England had been entirely neutral. But no neutrality would have pleased America. What the United States wanted was neutrality coupled with warm spmpathy and support. The Queen was ready to arbitrate and submit all questions but the great point of recognizing the belligerent rights of the Nobody contends that at no time the South acquired them. If not, why deny the right of Great Britain to recognize them at the time she did! The Confederate ship Alabama did not sail from England until 1862, and the battle of Bull Run Great Britain to recognize the South, would the the Alabama had been altered lad Great Britain made a declaration of neutrality six rather than eleven months before she sailed? Lord Stanley referred to the speech of Daniel Webster in the United States Senate on the subject of recognizing Hangary. m support of his argument, and continued: How could England refuse to recognize a war which Mr. Seward himself had announced to be a civil war nine, twelve, and sixteen days before the proclama-Who could complain that England had recognized the civil war, which the United States had admitted some weeks before? In conclusion, he thought a friendly arrangement of this difficulty still practicable. He deprecated the debate. The friendly reception of Mr. Thornton at Washington was a pledge of peace. The British Ministers are ready to leave the question to the people of the entire

world, Mr. W. E. Forster, member for Bradford, thought that Mr. Seward's view of the question of the recormition of the Alabama claims deserved better treat ment and more careful consideration, as being, perhaps, the view that was right and sensible. He complained of the abrupt disposition of the question which had been made, when the universal wish in the United Kingdom was for its speedy settlement. sel, the question of belligerency was then for the Rethought that had any influential statesman been sent to the United States as Minister the point in disrespondence Lord Russell adverted to the pute might be readily adjusted. Mr. John Stuart Mill, member for Westminster, was the next speaker. English; some of her officers were English, and she pointed out how similar they were to the regarded the present condition of the question as was paid for by money raised in England on the those now made by the Federal Government on En-

gland; and he also pointed out that the United States | was whether England was bound to prevent such | of the kursaal of the town park were crowded. In the took the same line of defense then as England does | expeditions as that of the Alabama. He denied that now. The noble Lord then adverted to the question | the United States Government claimed, or could claim, that the recognition of the South was a violation of the law, but only that it was an unfriendly, rash, and unprecedented act. The American Government only pressed the point for the purpose of showing that but for the unfriendly action of England the Alabama depredations would not have occurred. Mr. Mill thought that an arbiter between the two countries was needless, and that reparation was fairly due to the United States. He concluded by advising the appointment of a mixed commission for the proper adjustment of the question.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone, member for South Lancashire, thanked Mr. Lefevre for his able speech and Lord Stanley for his temperate reply. He (Mr. Gladstone) could not understand why the negotiation was ended, nor could be agree with Mr. Mill that Lord Stanley had admitted that reparation was due or that an arbiter would surely decide against England. For himself he doubted if reparation for the Alabama depredations was due the United States. It was unquestionably right that the point should be referred to a commission; but if the Government feared such a reference it should settle the matter at once or leave the decision with an umpire. He (Mr. Gladstone) inferred, however, from the closing sentence of Lord Stanley that communications between the two Governments were not closed, and that friendly feelings between the United States and England would be preserved. He concluded by saying if his inference was correct the whole country would support Lord Stanley in a just and honorable settlement of the case. The debate ended with Mr. Gladstone's

OPINION OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Nearly all the leading newspapers have editorial articles this morning on the subject of the remarkable debate in the House of Commons last evening on the Alabama question. The London Times says that the debate must convince the United States Government that England wishes to settle the law in this case in the American sense, and that the failure of Great | DEATH OF ADMIRAL BELL-THE CIVIL WAR-Britain to refer the Alabama claims to arbitration is due to no desire to shun her just obligations. Mr. Seward has only to meet Lord Stanley in a like spirit to end the misunderstanding. The tone of the articles in the other journals is generally the same. MEXICAN PAPERS,

In the House of Commons last evening Lord Stanley submitted further official papers about Mexico. THE DEATH PENALTY.

In the House of Commons last evening, Charles Gilpin, member from the borough of Northampton, gave notice of a bill to abolish the death penalty. THE IRISH REFORM QUESTION-THE FENIAN

PRISONERS. It is reported that the Fenian prisoners who were captured recently at Dungarvan, Ireland, were offered their pardons on condition that they would give their parole to leave the kingdom. It is further reported that the prisoners unanimously refused to assent to this proposition. A double guard has been placed around Newgate, where Messrs. Burke, Casey, and Shaw (the Fenians) are confined. Their trials have been set down for next month. On an order to go into Committee of supply, Earl Mayo said he hoped that the debate on the condition of Ireland would end by Friday next, that the House might be ready to consider the question of Irish reform.

EVENING .- Mr. G. W. Hunt, M. P., who resigned his seat when he went into the Cabinet, has been reelected from Northamptonshire. He will soon bring a bili before Parliament for the purchase by the Government of all the telegraphs in the kingdom.

ERNMENT.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS LAW-NEW MINISTER TO LONDON. Paris, March 7 .- In the Corps Legislatif yesterday the law for the regulation of the press was again under consideration. The clause forbidding private allusion was adopted by a large majority after a short

PARTIAL LIBERATION OF THE PRESS. the clause in the Press bill which subjects persons connected with the public journals to forfeiture of their electoral rights as punishment for certain of fenses, was rejected by a decisive vote.

AUSTRIA. PRIENDLY ATTITUDE TOWARD THE POWERS.

VIENNA, March 8 .- The Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday, in reply to a Magyar delegation which waited upon him with an address, said that he fully realized the importance of preserving friendly relations with all the European Powers, and especially with the King of Italy.

GERMANY. THE AMERICAN NATURALIZATION TREATY.

BERLIN, March 7 .- A bill for ratifying the treaty just concluded between the representatives of the United States and North Germany has been intoduced in the Council.

ITALY.

LONDON, March 7 .- Marquis Pepoli, French Minister to Russia, has been appointed to Great Britain in the same capacity. [Marquis Pepoli is an Italian statesman, and the first half of the above dispatch is therefore incorrect. The second part probably means the appointment of Marquis Pepoli as Italian Minister in London, the Marquis d'Afeglio, who has represented Italy in England since 1850, having recently

BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship Weser, from Southampton, eb. 25, arrived here yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON. The Morning Star says, editorially: President Johnson seems determined to bring the contest between himself and the Legislature to an issue. Having failed to entrap Gen. Grant into an attitude of hostility to Congress, he has at length issued an order, removing Mr Stanton from the Ministry of War, and appointing Adju tant-Gen. Thomas in his room. Mr. Stanton has referre the matter to Congress, and, mean time, refuses to give the matter to Congress, and, mean time, refuses to give up possession. The Senate has passed a resolution declaring the order of Mr. Johnson illegal, and both the Senate and House of Representatives have requested the Reconstruction Committee to consider what further action should be taken. One telegram even states that the House of Representatives has passed by a majority a resolution to impeach the President for this act of illegality. It is hard to see how they can avoid such a course; and were it not that the devious ways of American politicians on the eve of a Presidential election are inscritable, we cannot divine what President Johnson expects to gain by his willful and defiant course, except to plungs the country into excitement and contention. In a monarchical State a conflict of this nature would almost necessarily lead to civil war. There is no fear of such a result in and contention. In a monarchical State a conflict of this nature would almost necessaril lead to civil war. There is no fear of such a result is America, simply because Mr. Johnson cannot command a man, or a musket, or \$1,000. There may be excitement there may be a great impeachment case, there may be State trial before the Supreme Court, but the appeal will be to law, not to violence. Mr. Johnson evidently as be to law, not to violence. Mr. Johnson evidently of pects that if he can drive his adversaries into the electrons of the can be considered by the be to law, not to violence. Mr. Johnson evidently expects that if he can drive his adversaries into the extreme position of impeaching him, the more moderate people throughout the Union will come ever to his side. In this we believe he will be mistaken. In the American community, when the question fairly comes to the front, whether the view of the law taken by the Houses of Legislature or that taken by Mr. Andrew Johnson is to be upheld, the people will side with their representatives, and send Mr. Andrew Johnson back to Tennessee. It is a pity for the great Republic that in place of the firmness, combined with wisdom, which distinguished Mr. Lincoln, she should now have in her Chief Magistrate an obstinacy which keeps the whole nation in turnoil. The contrast at once shows the strength and weakness of a republican form of government. The people may be mistaken in their choice, but they can also get rid of their President if he sets himself above the law. If Mr. Andrew Johnson had been a king in a limited monarchy, he would have run a great chance of losing his head in a less metaphorical fashion than he seems already to have done.

AUSTRIA.

THE MANIFESTO OF THE EX-KING OF HANOVER. The Vienna Presse of Feb. 19 gives the folawing account of the famous Bietzing fête:

The fête given by the King of Hanover yesterday was very brilliant. From 8 o'clock in the evening the salons

center of the principal salon was arranged the "silver chamber" of the royal house of Hanover. The rooms were decorated with the Hanoverlan and Austrian colors—yellow and white—and the ladies' dresses were of the same tints. At 9 o'clock the royal family entered. After the first friendly salutations the King raised his glass and

spoke as follows:
"My Dear Hanoverians: Receive the expressions of my "My Dear Hanoverians: Receive the expressions of my most warm gratitude at your coming here to be present at this family fête. By this step you have changed a foreign soil into my native land. An intimate family bond of a thousand years connects the House of the Hanoverian Kings with their people. This same bond still subsists. Your presence is the proof of it. You are the mirror of the sentiments of all my people—a mirror which reflects their fidelity and attachment. I cannot sufficiently thank you for this fidelity. Words are inadequate. I can only say: Thanks, thanks, thanks, God's justice rewards such fidelity, and He will reward it in this instance. There have been examples in the history of my house of exiled princes wno have been restored. The first head of my house was forced to quit his country, but he returned. You all know that my grandfather lived ten years among stangers, and afterward came back to his country. Thus Providence gives me a right to believe that I shall return to Hanover afree and independent king. I invite you to drink to the restoration of the kingdom and throne of the Guelphs, and to my return in your midst. God grant us an early resurreturn among my people, whose fidelity and attachment are a shining example to the people of other lands! To our speedy return to the kingdom of the Guelphs! Long live Hanover!"

BThe persons present, among whom were some 20 Viennese, raused hats and handkerchiefs, and bravoed with nese, raised hats and handkerchiefs, and braved with immense and prolonged enthusiasm. The king's own voice was distinctly neard among the others, and tears rolled down his cheeks. He then drank from the cup, which was handed round, and all the Hanoverlans pres-ent drank after him. ent drank after him.

The Daily News says: The emotion produced by the Hietzing dinner has not entirely subsided. A dispatch from Berlin announces that the Prussian Cabinet will deliberate on the question whether the rent-charge allowed to the ex-King of Hanover ought not to be sequestrated, with every probability that such a measure will be adopted, unless he makes an apology for the speech he delivered at Hietzing or promises that he will not commit himself again in a similar vay. The New Free Press of Vienna says that the Prussian Cabinet is at liberty, if it so pleases, to sequestrate the revenue of the ex-King and not to give him one thaler; but it hopes that the Prussian Government will leave Austria at peace, and not make the Emperor's Government responsible in any way for the joys or woe of the exiled Hanoverian family.

JAPAN.

IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN BOOKS. From Our Own Correspondent.

You will undoubtedly have received the sad intelligence of the death of Rear-Admiral Bell, United States Navy, long before this reaches you. The particulars of this disaster, which has east a deep gloom over the entire community, were as follows: The Admiral had proceeded to Hiogo-or Osaca-in his flagship Hartford, in company with the Shenandoah, Iroquois, Oneida, and

proceeded to Hiogo—or Osaca—in his flagship Hartford, in company with the Shenandeah, Irequels, Oneida, and Arostock of the United States Navy, to be present at the opening of that port on the ist inst; and while lying in the harbor, had occasion to cross the bar in his barge at a time when a heavy sea was running. The boat was swamped, and the Admiral, together with Flag Lleut J. H. Reid and ten seamen, whose names I have been unable to learn, were drowned. Admiral Bell was beloved by all who knew him, and his loss will be deeply felt, not only by the navy, but by every foreigner in Japan. Yesterday minute guns were fired in honor of the decased, and flags of all nations were displayed at hairmast. The Admiral had resigned his position in April last, and only retained command of the Asiatic Squadron until the arrival of his successor, Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, who is now on his way to this port.

The political news of Japan is exceedingly mixed, and no two individuals agree to the same version of affairs, sithough all consider that a civil war of considerable magnitude is miniment. The southern and most powerful Dalmios have risen in a well-armed and determined rebellion against the Tycoon, and although little reliance can be placed on accounts received through Japanese sources, as they appear to be constitutional liars, it is safe to believe that the rebels are gaining ground each day. Satsuma, one of the most powerful rebels, bas, however, lost his palace at Yedo, which was burned to the ground by the Tycoon's men, accompanied, if accounts are to be believed, by the most hourble cruelties to those who had taken refuge therein, and refused to surrender. We have twice within the last week been treated to a flue view of a naval engagement between a steamer of the Tycoon's and one of Satsuma's, which resulted in the defeat and capture of the former. To complete the general confusion some of the Northern Dalmios, in order to come in for a share of the spoils, have organized large bands of robbers or rouins, who a

populated, but owing to the unsettled state of the country very little business has been done as yet, and people are returning disgusted. Business is exceedingly dull here also and merchants are complaining loudly. To judge from the variety and appropriateness of goods sent here to the commission houses, one would suppose that people in "the States" were somewhat insane on the subject of Lange.

in "the States" were somewhat insone on the subject of Japan.

Among other things by the last steamer we noticed an invoice of "watts on the Mind," together with a quantity of metaphysical and theological books, which, we have no doubt, the Japanese will fully appreciate and purchase in large quantities. The Japanese New-Year holidays are just at hand, and the native town, each house of which is profusely decorated with evergreens and straw, presents quite a gay appearance. The most remarkable decoration, however, consists of a boiled lobster, surrounded by oranges, greens, and rice straw, as an appropriate offering to the god of "chow-chow." The festivities are kept up for several days, during which the custom-House and the foreign banks are closed, and business is almost entirely suspended. The following American vessels are now in this port: From Baltimore, Cowper, Moneia, and James Patten: from Hong Kong, Carobel; and Juan Battrey, from Saigou.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS.

[By Telegraph.]

The Quidnick, R. I., strikers have re-

....A Post-Office savings bank is soon to be established in Ottawa, Canada.The Maine Legislature adjourned on Sat-

Gen. Schofield has appointed several mag-istrates to fill vacancies in Virginia.

... Policeman John Grav was shot by burg-lars, and severely wounded, on Friday night in MemphisThe President of the Central Pacific Rail-

.. The New-Orleans City Finance Committee legraphed to New York to stop printing notes for ity of New Orleans.

... The unknown man who was found dead in East Providence has been recognized as Gilbert Ever-ett of Massachusetts, a peddler.The California Senate has requested Gov. Haight immediately to telegraph to Washington its resolutions commending the action of Congress.

Cal, on the 4th inst. August Durfag. Cal., on the 4th inst., buried 17 men in the snow. were killed. Several buildings were destroyed.

By the breaking of the terror and in the North-West. By the breaking of the ice-gorge at Aurora, Ill., on Satur day, several dams and bridges were swept away. The water is higher than ever before. A great Temperance meeting was held in

.... An unprecedented storm swept over Kan-sas City on Friday, and blew down the steeple of the First Presbyterian Church edifice. Soveral chimneys and small buildings were demolished, and the rain cut great gui-lies in the new-made streets and caused several land-

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

The North Carolina Convention adopted an The Virginia Convention on Saturday, ex-Mr. Williams, a Conservative, who had refuse Yeas, 54; Nays, 16. The Louisiana Constitution was signed on

Saturday, by 76 members of the Convention. Seven declined to sign. Ten thousand copies of the Constitution, in pamphlet form, were authorized. The Georgia Convention resolved itself into

nominating Convention on Saturday, and nominated dr. Bullock for Governor. A majority of the white mem-The Mississippi Convention adopted a col-

ored member's resolution on Saturday, requesting Gen.
Gillem to order the restoration of property belonging to
persons who were formerly slaves, such property having
been selzed by their late masters. WIFE MURDER IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, March 8 .- Yesterday afternoon, William Kriel shot his wife in the head, killing her in-William Kriel shot his wife in the head, killing her instantly. He then aimed the pistol at his own head, but the ball glanced, inflicting a singlit wound only. At this moment Mrs. Kriel's sister entered the room, and Kriel again discharged the pistol at his own head, and ran, but was captured after a short chase. Mrs. Kriel having auffered brutal treatment at her husband's hands, quit his bed and board seme time ago, and took refuge under her mother's roof. This angered the husband, and he sought her there and killed her. NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

LATEST OPINIONS CONCERNING THE ELECTION. The following letter appears in The Wash-

ingion Chronicle:

Concord, March 6, 1868.

Cot. J. W. Forney: The indications are ministakable that we shall carry the State for Grant and Harriman on Tuesday, in spite of naturalized foreigners and intimidated Navy-Yard employés. The Democratic canvass, showing a majority for Sinclair, Democratic candidate for Governor, is a fraud, no such calculation having been made. The Republicans of New-Hampshire are a unit in sustaining Congress and in favor of decisive action.

W. E. Chanders.

On the other side, we have the following prophecies in the Washington dispatches of The Sunday Mercury:

WASHINGTON, March 7.—John G. Sinelair, Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, telegraphs the following here to-day:
"CONCORD, N. H., March 7.—Everything looks well. The opposition say they are confident, but their statements are all brag. We shall send you good news on Tuesday night."

nre all brag. We shall send you good hew on received:

"Concord, N. H., March 6.—I am feeling certain tenight of Sinclair's election. We shall achieve a victory on Tuesday that will make the hearts of all patriots glad. I will send you the earliest intelligence by telegraph.

"ANSON S. MARSHALL, Chairman Dem. State Com."

Both sides are confident, and it is certain that the vote

vill be close. If there is any Republican voter away from the State, we hope he will hasten home and help the good

cause to the extent of his voice and influence. In response to an invitation to take the stump for the Republicans, Gen. Nathaniel B. Baker, the last Democratic Governor of New-Hampshire, and now the Adjutant-General of Iowa, sends the following telegram to the Hon. John D. Lyman, our Secretary of State :

"I cannot come, but my feeings are all with you. I trust that no man will attempt to avoid this crists by any side issues. If any of my friends wish to know my opinion, tell them I am as I always was, for the Constitution and the laws. I stand by Congress, and I am for Gen. Grant for the next President of the United States. Let the old hills of New-Hampshire ring for freedom and her Western sons will rejoice."

TENNESSEE.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, March 7.-The election in this county to-day resulted in the defeat of the Democrats by

POLITICAL ITEMS.

an estimated majority of from 500 to 1,000.

In Franklin County, N. Y., the Republicans gain two Supervisors over last year.

The Louisville municipal election, on Satarday, was won by the Democracy.

A Republican Supervisor was chosen in the town of Sweden, N. Y., through the finability of the Democrats to agree upon a candidate.

The Republican State Convention of New-Jersey for the selection of delegates to the National Convention will be held at Trenton on the 1sth inst., and delegates have already been appointed in several counties. Rock Island has opened the campaign in Illi-

nois gloriously. The Republicans elected their Mayer, and all the Councilmen but one, by 100 majority, a gain over last year of 300. For the first time in its history, the Republicans of Rock Island have a majority in the City On Tuesday last, the Charter election at Mid-

dletown, N. Y., was very warmly contested. Two tickets were voted for, local affairs being the issue. The old Board ,was reflected. The field was closely canvassed and 810 votes were cast, being the largest of any ever polled at a charter election The Democrats carried the Dutchess County

Roard of Supervisors by one majority, reversing the Re-publican majority of last year. One of these Supervisors, a Democrat, elected in a hitherto strong Republican town, was elected by one majority. One vote in that town decided the political complexion of the Board of Supervisors.

The seceding delegates from the Maryland Republican State Convention, 27 in number, held a meeting on Friday night, at which the [Committee on Reso utions, through their Chairman, Judge Bend, reported the following which was adopted:

the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to prepare a call for the Republicans of Maryland favorable to the election of Gen. Grant and to the adoption by the Chicago Convention of a platform declaring universal manhood suffrage as the cardinal principle of the Republican Party, to assemble in Baltimore on the 18th of April next to nominate an electoral ticket and elect delegates committed to that principle to the Chicago Convention.

The eighth resolution adopted by the Ohio Republicana Convention was erroneously telegraphed, one line having been omitted. Correctly, it reads as

Resolved. That the Republican Party pledges itself to the faithful payment of the public debt according to law, and we hereby express our conviction that, according to the laws under which the Five-Twenty bonds were issued, all bonds, should be paid in the currency of the country which may be a legal tender when the Government shall be prepared to redeem such bonds.

Who is the author of the Tenure-of-Office oill? In 1835 there was a long discussion in the Senate upon the power of appointment and removal. Daniel Webster argued that as the power of appointment was shared by the Senate and President, so, by inference, should be the right of removal. Henry Clay substantial ly agreed in this view, and offered, as an amendment to a

bill pending, the following: bill pending, the following:

"Be it further enacted, That in all instances of appointment to office by the President, by and with the solvice and consent of the Senate, the power of removal shall be exercised in concurrence with the Senate; and when the Senate is not in session, the President may suspend any such officer, communicating his reasons for the suspension during the first month of its succeeding session, and if the Senate concur with him the officer shall be removed, but if it do not concur with him the officer shall be restored to office."

Gen. Steedman has one virtue-he is out. spoken, and don't care who hears it. On the 22d of Febuary he made a speech at a sort of army banquet in New-Orleans. Afterward some gentlemen differed as to the purport of the General's remarks; whereupon he prints the following letter:

the following letter:

To the Editor of The New Orleans Crescest.

Six: I have just been informed that there is a report in circulation in this city that, in responding to a toast to "The President of the United States," at the festival given by the Association of Ex-Officers of the United States Army and Navy, at Lyceum Hall, on the 22d inst., I expressed sentiments which were regarded as unfriendly to President Johnson; and I respectfully ask leave, through your paper, to state that, to preserve the harmony of a social meeting, from which I understood political expressions were to be excluded, I consented to respond to that toast, and to omit the expression of my political opinions. I had supposed it was too well understood in this community that I am the personal and political friend of Andrew Johnson, and the political opponent of Gen. Grant, for any such absurd report to obtain the slightest credence; but, as I understand there are some citizens who do believe that I entertain sympathy with Gen. Grant, I deem it due to myself to say that I am as strongly opposed to the political views and action of Gen. Grant as any man in Louisiana. The usurpations of Congress, sustained by Gen. Grant, are as abhorrent to me as they are to the great body of the conservative people of America, and I most earnestly hope that both he and Congress may be defeated in their attempt to transple upon the Constitution and usurp the Government.

I am, very respectfully. James E. Steedman, New-Orleans, La., Feb. 28, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC HATRED OF UNION SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your issue of Friday you published the following, which you supposed to be the progeny of

the following, which you supposed to be the progeny of Henry Clay Dean:

"If I could have my war! would place Jef. Darks is Congress, where he rightfully belongs; then I would go to Concord, take all those miscrahle hattle-flags from the State-House, and make a hondre of them in the State House; you'd then I would go all through the North and destroy all the menuments and gravestones are sted to the menuor of soldiers; in short, I would put out of sight everything which reminds us that we have had a war with our Nouthern breishen. I do not know as I would hang one-legged and encarmed soldiers, but I would pray to food to get them out of the way as seen as possible."

To-day's Thibune states that Dean denies the bauthing, and says that it is a "sheer fabrication, manifost on its face." Now I contend that anyone fatoriflar with the politics of the country, upon hearing that such atrocious sentiments had been uttered, would without hesitation charge them to either Dean, Chaunegy Burr, or Jack Rogers. But still, Dean is right in this instance. He is guilty of enough blackgnaritism, but he did not give birth to the sentiment quoted. The honor of its paternity reas with an old, grey-headed, but influential Democrat of New-Hampshire—no less a man than Geb. Hunt, a militia general, residing and well known in the sturing city of Nashna, in the Granite State.

It is unquestionable that he uttered the sentiments of all the pronuncut leaders of his party, who, while opposing the war during its progress, declaring it a failure in their National Convention, refusing to rejoice in Union Victories, and groaning over the surrender of Lee, entertain the deepest hattred of Union soldiers for having destroyed Slavery, and thus forever broken up the power of the Democratic party.

And yet these men are daily parading upon their platforms in New-Hampshire a mmber of men dressed in the volunteer uniforms, whom they represent as Union soldiers supporting the Democratic toket.

I have just returned from New-Hampshire, and aspeak of wha